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tion of a court's jurisdiction to enjoin the improper expulsion of a member of a voluntary association is his vested right in the association's property, of which expulsion would deprive him. Both of these American cases had to do with benevolent orders, the former with the "Independent Order of Rechabites," the latter with the "Noah Widows' and Orphans' Benevolent Society"; organizations somewhat different from the "West End Clubs" to which our author chiefly devotes himself. There is still opportunity for a book concerning both American and British club law, which would be of especial utility if it included in its scope decisions growing out of the administration of medical societies and other bodies of professional men organized for both social and scientific purposes. The book under review does not include an exposition of the rights of jockey clubs, strenuously litigated in the New York courts.

One with the true club spirit, to whom it is incredible that a gentleman should strive to break into a social club against opposition and almost ashamed to believe that a gentleman would care to retain membership by technicalities against the wishes of his fellows, will find in his Plutarch that the great law giver, Lycurgus, laid down the fundamental principles of club rules. Mr. Wertheimer, who treats clubs as a recent invention, does not mention those small dining companies established by Lycurgus, to the public feasts of which even children were sent, as to schools of temperance, "whereby listening to experienced statesmen, they learn to converse with pleasantry, to make jests without scurrility, and take them without ill humor." In those associations the eldest of the company said to each as he entered, "Through this" (pointing to the door) "no words go out." Did anyone wish to join a company, before he could do so the *caddichus*, a deep basin, was passed around. Those favoring the candidate dropped into it a ball of bread. Were anyone opposed he flattened his ball. And if there were but one of these flattened pieces in the basin, the suitor was rejected, so desirous were they that all the members of the company should be agreeable to each other. Were this strictly observed as a rule of social clubs Mr. Wertheimer's interesting treatise would be useless, but as the Spartan ideas as to the sanctity of property were not the same as ours, this book has its uses, which, for the American, are supplemented by our legal encyclopedias.

W. A. Purrington.

OUTLINES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. By CHARLES H. STOCKTON, Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., retired. New York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1914. pp. xvii, 616.

Admiral Stockton presents in convenient form an intelligent and useful summary of the principles of international law. As he states in his preface, information upon questions affecting international relations "is not only valuable to our representatives at home and abroad, but to all intelligent citizens, especially as the general government is becoming closer in its relations with and dependence upon its citizen voters." With this view he has brought the subject down to date and presents his information in such form as to be available for the general reader as well as for the more serious student. His preface bears date October 1, 1914, and if it had been written a month later, it may be doubted whether he would have referred to the conventions and declarations of The Hague and of the London Naval Conference

of 1909 as "amounting in fact to a partial codification of the laws and usages of war ashore and afloat." The Department of State, on the 19th of October, expressly declared that the Declaration of London, the ratifications of which were in fact never exchanged, was no longer to be accepted as a guide, and that the United States would in future rely upon the principles of international law. The fact is also well known that The Hague Conventions, so far as they relate to war, are by their very terms inapplicable as international compacts to the present conflict in Europe, one or more of the belligerents in each instance having failed to ratify them. Two years ago, in reviewing a work just then published on international law, I sounded a note of warning on this subject, particularly as regarded the Declaration of London.

Admiral Stockton, in his preface, says it has been declared by "good authority" that there have "arisen more vexed questions in international law during the first six weeks of this war than during the entire period of the Napoleonic Contests". It does not appear that the "good authority" furnished a detail of the novel questions thus referred to. Such a detail would be very useful and enlightening, especially to one who has witnessed the tendency in the present conflict to reproduce the conditions and the questions which were so fully dealt with during the Napoleonic Wars.

J. B. Moore.

WHERE THE PEOPLE RULE. THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM, DIRECT PRIMARY LAW AND THE RECALL IN USE IN THE STATE OF OREGON. By GILBERT L. HEDGES. San Francisco: BENDER-MOSS Co., 1914. pp. vii, 214.

The leading title of this book is at odds with its "legal" binding; and of these, the binding is the better clue to its manner of treatment. "Where the People Rule" suggests another popular, sketchy, and probably doctrinaire exposition of the so-called "Oregon system" (there being, indeed, several of the sort already in the field). Instead, we have a careful abstract of the successive organic acts and enabling statutes by which the "rule of the people," having secured the state-wide initiative and referendum in 1902 and having gained therein a potent weapon for further conquest, has extended itself in the direct primary law of 1904 (amplified in 1910 to permit a "presidential preference primary"), in the amendment of 1906, which gave the initiative and referendum local application and secured municipal "home rule," and in the recall amendment of 1908. Copious citations from the original text are made, and, although all the details essential to an understanding of the practical workings of the laws are given, the general effect is of baldness. This is aggravated by an appendix, which, comprising nearly one-half of a relatively thin volume, is itself made-up largely of excerpts from the Oregon Code relating to elections, and of the entire state constitution, in which clauses relevant to the subjects at hand are briefly annotated.

The book, then, is of value to those who want to find out exactly what these laws are, rather than what they have accomplished. There is, to be sure, a complete table of measures voted upon under the state-wide initiative and referendum, but the absence of comparative percentages in the statement of the votes thereon, which would illuminate crucial points in the operation of direct legislation, deprive it of much of its possible value. It is less useful, even for Oregon, than the